New Abstract

Abstract

A method for performing corneal resectioning to create a corneal flap having a temporal hinge. A blade assembly with a rearward facing blade is positioned distally of the patient's temporal side and driven by a drive mechanism to draw the blade assembly toward the drive mechanism to create a flap starting proximate to the nasal side of the cornea and stopping at a point near the temporal side of the cornea to leave a corneal flap having a temporal hinge.